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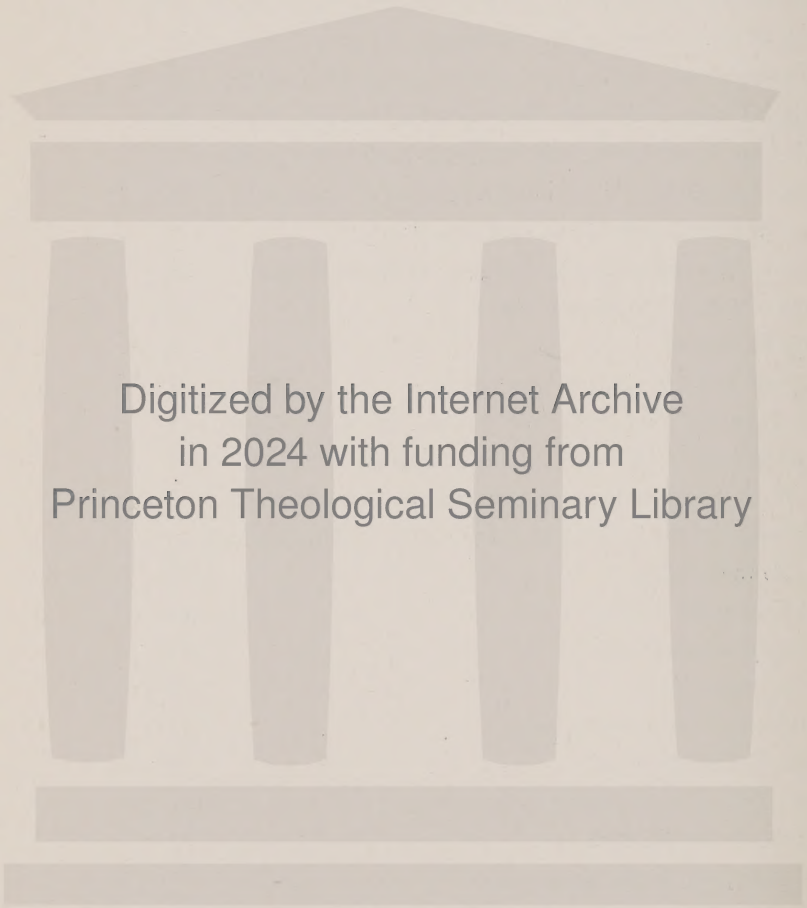
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THE OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS, NEW YORK

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N THE 26th of September in the year 1896, there appeared in the *Publisher's Weekly*, New York City, a four-page advertisement which informed its readers that the American Branch of the Oxford University Press had ready for sale 'an entirely new and improved line of Genuine Oxford Bibles at popular prices throughout, and with many new and useful features added.' Assertion that these Bibles constituted the 'best line ever produced' was buttressed by descriptions of their text, their paper, and their bindings; and the name of Henry Frowde, appearing at the bottom of the first page, shed a small private luster to supplement the greater luster shed by the name of the ancient Press he served.

Oxford Bibles were no new thing to American bookstores and book buyers. Their reputation stemmed from a time when the population of all New England numbered only some fifty-five thousand souls, for it was in the year 1675 that the first Bible issued from the Oxford Press, then housed in the Sheldonian Theatre, and from that day forward the business of publishing Bibles at Oxford had steadily grown, flourishing during the eighteenth century, and waxing still more during the nineteenth, when the introduction of India Paper opened new vistas to the craft of manufacturing, and the publication of the Revised New Testament, in conjunction with Cambridge, was an event of international importance.

THE HOLY

BIBLE,

Containing the

Old Teſtament

And the New:

Tranſlated out of the Original

Tongues and with the former Tranſlations
diligently compared and reviſed.

BY

His *Majeſties* ſpecial Command.

Appointed to be read in Churches.

OXFORD.
At the THEATER 1675.

Title Page of the First Oxford Bible, 1675

No, these Bibles that were being so confidently advertised were nothing new to the trade addressed. A few years before the Civil War, the Oxford Press had sent a representative to the United States, with great profit to all concerned, and after that the American agency for Oxford's sacred literature was given to Thomas Nelson & Sons, while publications of the Learned, or profane, side, were entrusted to Macmillan. At the time of the founding of the American Branch the output of Oxford Bibles amounted to more than a million a year, with weekly shipments to the United States often running in excess of five tons.

The Bibles themselves were far from new, but the organization that stood immediately behind them — the American Branch of the Oxford University Press — was something new indeed. It was, in fact, but a few days old, having officially begun business at 91 Fifth Avenue, New York City, no longer ago than 7 September of that year.

The Branch which opened its doors on that clear, cool Monday, opened them to a troubled city and a troubled nation. The event can have caused little more than a ripple of special interest, for the tides of greater interest were running high. The big news for all Americans on 7 September, as it had been for months past and would be for weeks to come, was that the country was being shaken to its depths by a bitterly contested Presidential election. The 1890's had proved an unhappy decade for the United States. Violent and protracted strikes, spreading beyond all previous records, had been followed by the panic of 1893 and a money crisis that had extended into 1896. Coxey's motley army had marched on Washington, the corn crop had failed, wheat and cotton prices had tumbled, while unemployed workmen idled in towns and walked city streets. 'Gold-bugs' and 'silverites' had fought their battles up and down the land, through the press, from lecture platforms, from the

tail-boards of wagons. And now, as the time of balloting drew near, the excitement feverishly grew while William Jennings Bryan, promising salvation through 'free silver,' hurled his verbal bolts against Mark Hanna's chosen man, while Major McKinley's supporting newspapers assured the public that if labor had indeed been crucified, labor itself had made the cross; that if any crown of thorns were to be found upon labor's brow, it was labor's own hand that had woven and placed it there.

On 7 September 1896, Bryan was claiming New York State, and McKinley was retiring to the religious community of Zoar, Ohio, for a short rest after shaking in a single day more than five thousand loyal Pennsylvania hands. Bryan was claiming the country, too, and a month before he might possibly have won both state and country. But there were portents in the sky: unanticipated bumper crops were dulling the radical enthusiasm of western farmers, and the rising chances for a victory of the Grand Old Party were being reflected by Wall Street's rising prices. The American Branch of the Oxford University Press was destined to see the light amid troubled times, but it was not destined to share its birth-year with a political and economic revolution.

The publishing world into which the Branch made its newly incorporated way, under the local management of Mr. John Armstrong, formerly of Nelson & Sons, was one dominated by established names and regulated by established customs. Methods of distribution were tested methods. Several decades and at least one World War lay between the old ways and the new ways that were to transform the marketing of books into the spreading and complex business that it is today—with further experiments just ahead. But the year 1896 had been a lively year for American publishers. Neither rumors of war abroad nor the turmoil of

politics at home had checked book production. Indeed, 5,703 titles had been published in 1896, as against 5,469 in 1895. For the first time since its elaborate invention, the 'gift-book,' designed solely for 'the centre table,' had been pronounced outmoded; while lavishly illustrated editions of art works were now the latest thing. Novels were leading in popular favor in 1896, accounting for about one-fifth of the total book production, and libraries were busier than ever. 'Naturalism' was the literary topic of the day, with the name of Zola large in the sky; but such non-naturalistic writers as Ian Maclaren, Frank Stockton, F. Marion Crawford, Kate Douglas Wiggin, J. M. Barrie, and John Kendrick Bangs were well up on the best-seller lists, while Hardy's comparatively discreet realism in *Jude the Obscure* was being denounced by the prudes of two continents as 'filth,' 'rottenness,' and 'degeneracy.' But realism in varying degrees was making the popular reputation of Stephen Crane and the quieter reputation of Sarah Orne Jewett, at the same time that the reading public was succumbing to the romantic spell of *Quo Vadis* and enjoying the imaginative flights of a promising young writer named H. G. Wells.

The American Branch of the Oxford University Press, however, was casting neither a jealous nor an emulative eye at the best-sellers which were furthering the fortunes of established American houses, for best-sellers, apart from such hardy perennials as the Bible and the Book of Common Prayer, were literally none of its business. Even as late as 1924, a historian of the Press could write: 'The main function of the Branch has always been that of keeping the American public acquainted with Oxford books, both sacred and secular, and of supplying the books without avoidable delay.' Indeed, the same might be said today; but this main function has long since been supplanted by other functions of value and importance: functions that probably were not

foreseen in 1896, or in 1897 when the Branch took over from Macmillan the distribution of the general list. What was then the main business was also the sole business. The organization under Mr. John Armstrong was in the strictest sense of the word a branch, all of whose sap flowed from an old and sturdy trunk. The Oxford University Press was destined to grow in fame, even after 1896, and to multiply good works on an unprecedented scale; but it was already rich in honors gathered during the four centuries and more of its publishing history.



nobis et omnibus qui hoc audiunt conce
dat dominus fide quam suscepimus custo
dia cursu consumato expectare iusticie
repositam coronam : et inuenire inter eos
qui resurgunt in vitam eternam. liberatis
vero a confusione et obprobrio eterno .
per custum dominum nostrum per quem
est deo patri omnipotēti cū spiritu sancto
gloria et imperium in. secula seculorum
amen .

Explicit exposicio sancti Jerōmini in
simbolo apostolorum ad papam laurē
cium Impressa Oxonie Et finita An
no domini . M . cccc . lxviij . xvij. die
decembris .

The Oxford Jerome Bearing the Disputed Date 1468

Printing at Oxford began with what the Baker Street Irregulars might name 'The Case of the Dubious Title Page.' The man who set the date of Oxford's first book — a commentary on the Apostle's Creed, ascribed to St. Jerome — set it to read: Anno domini Mcccclxviij. If this date were true it would mean that the volume bearing it was the very first to be printed in England, that Caxton's press at Westminster had been anticipated by some nine years. But bibliographers refuse to allow this precedence, arguing that an essential *x* was almost certainly omitted from the Oxford date. I, for one, should like to think that it was dropped by



Arms of the University Used by the Second Oxford Press, 1517

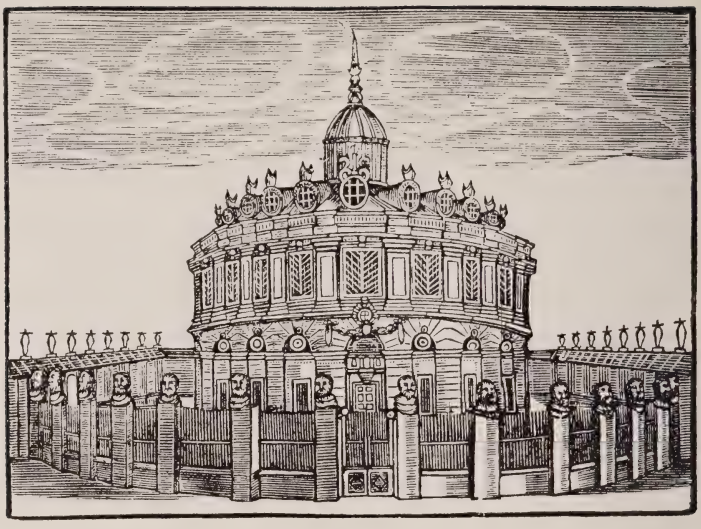
a wily compositor, intent upon gulling a posterity some centuries distant; but, whatever the long lost fact, Caxton's pioneer position is held to be secure, and Oxford's first publication is credited to the year 1478.

Between that year and 1896, the Press knew a long, early interrupted, and somewhat chequered history. The 'first Press,' as it is called, engaged the services of a printer from Cologne, named Theodoric Rood, and lasted less than ten years, disappearing from view after 1486, with sixteen books to its credit. The 'second Press' appeared in St. John's Street, near Merton College, in 1517, issued some twenty-

three theological and classical works during its three years of existence, and showed itself to be a true University Press by using such imprints as *in Alma Universitate Oxoniae* and claiming for many of its volumes the approval of the University's Chancellor. Then the second Press fell silent, printing ceased at Oxford, and the silence continued for sixty-five years, until 1585, when Elizabeth was Queen and Leicester was favorite.

It is Leicester who is celebrated as the founder of the new and lasting Oxford Press, which began business in 1585 under the direction of an Oxford bookseller, Joseph Barnes, with a capital of £100 loaned by the University, and has continued uninterruptedly in business from then until now. Barnes, in accordance with a Star Chamber ordinance of 1586, was allowed a single press and one apprentice. Working with this equipment and staff, from 1585 until 1617, he produced many books that are now prized rarities, conspicuous among which are Richard de Bury's *Philobiblon*, Captain John Smith's *Map of Virginia*, the 1586 Chrysostom in Greek, and the first book printed from Hebrew type.

Joseph Barnes, with his press and apprentice, how astonished he would be if he could know what he started! The Press that began with a capital of £100 now has branches in the United States, Canada, Australia, India, and South Africa; it employs at home and abroad between 1600 and 1700 persons, of whom about 130 are accounted for by the American Branch. In a typical pre-war year the Press was publishing approximately 2,000 books of all types, pamphlets, reprints, and new editions; while in normal times some 25,000 titles are in print in all branches. The Press that began with one printer and one apprentice has lived to give the world such monumental works as the *Oxford English Dictionary*, the revised Liddell & Scott's



The Sheldonian Theatre, First University Printing House, 1669

Greek Lexicon, and the great botanical reference book *Index Kewensis:* works that would surely cause Barnes to rub his eyes in incredulity.

Barnes might well be puzzled, too, by the various forms that the Oxford imprint has assumed: meaningful variations that would have to be explained to him. Clarendon's *History of the Great Rebellion* and the Clarendon Building having come into being somewhat after his time, he would certainly make little of this recurrent name, appearing on volumes of the very soundest manufacture and the very soundest learning. He would have to be told that the Press built the Clarendon Building largely from profits derived from the perpetual copyright on the *History*, that the Clarendon Press is the home of the Oxford departments for printing and publishing, and that the imprint 'Oxford at the Clarendon Press' indicates that the book has been printed by the Printer to the University, and published with

the sanction and under the close supervision of the Delegates, which means that it can be accepted as being on the highest level of scholarship. Other imprints of the Clarendon Press are 'Oxford University Press/Geoffrey Cumberlege,' or simply 'Oxford University Press.'

The Oxford University Press is a department of the University of Oxford, charged with the promotion and dissemination of learning by means of the printed word. It is wholly owned by the University in its corporate name, 'The Chancellor, Masters and Scholars of the University of Oxford.' It is unendowed, it receives no grants from any source whatsoever, and it is innocent of the profit motive, for the Delegates themselves are unpaid, while all employees of the Press throughout the world, from the Publisher down to the youngest office boy, work for salaries or wages, with no right to share in the profits, which must be returned to the service of learning in the shape of new publications. And now, having cleared up that matter, Mr. Barnes, let us return to the subject of imprints.

In addition to the Clarendon books, there are many other Oxford books that are published in England by the department known as the London Business, which is under the managership of the Publisher to the University, that position being held at present by Mr. Geoffrey F. J. Cumberlege, who succeeded Sir Humphrey Milford in September 1945. The books published by the London Business may bear an imprint that combines the names of Place, Press, and Publisher, as 'London/Oxford University Press/Geoffrey Cumberlege' or it may be simply, 'London/Geoffrey Cumberlege,' or 'Humphrey Milford/Oxford University Press.' In some instances the name of the Publisher will be larger, in others the name of the Press, but these are variations significant only to the initiated. In addition to these English imprints, the New York Branch has its own for

books originating with it, or first issued by an 'outside' publisher; and a second imprint for Oxford books first published by London, or one of the other branches, and later manufactured and republished in New York. These are respectively:'New York/Oxford University Press/Date' and 'Date/Oxford University Press/London—New York.' If the origin in the second case is other than London, the branch name, of course, takes London's place.

After its modest beginnings under Joseph Barnes, the Press was destined to wax in power and virtue, not steadily and evenly, but at varying degrees of speed and at different levels of excellence. A chart of its history would bear resemblance to the statistical chart of a long bull market: there would be minor dips and rises, and major peaks and valleys, but the basic trend would be clear beyond question.

When this history is spoken of, there are four names that always come to mind: William Laud (1573-1645), John Fell (1625-86), William Blackstone (1723-80), and Bartholomew Price (1818-98). These are the great names of the Press's history, but surely we can add two other names to this company, while resisting the temptation to seek for possible candidates among the living. The first is that of Charles Cannon (1858-1919), Secretary to the Delegates, on whom the modern organization and success of the Press so greatly depends. After his death, the *Times Literary Supplement* wrote, in discussing the services performed by the Press during the First World War, 'He was a very great man, and is alive to-day in the spirit of the institution which he enriched with his personality and his life.'

The second name, of course, is that of Henry Frowde, the first man to be styled Publisher to the University, who entered the service of the Press in 1874, as manager of the Bible business at 7 Paternoster Row, took over the publication of Clarendon Press books in 1880, and thereafter

wrought mightily for the honor and profit of the Press until his retirement in 1913. On that occasion the Delegates did him no more than justice when they wrote into their minutes: 'During the thirty-nine years of his management and as Publisher to the University, Mr. Frowde has built up a great business, and by the energy and dignity of his administration has enabled the University to discharge in full measure its duties in respect of the dissemination of the Bible, the Prayer Book, and works of sound learning.' It is only fitting that the name Frowde should still appear in so many Oxford Press cable and telegraph addresses. But with Henry Frowde we are getting ahead of our story. Let us return to the Press's first great promoter.

William Laud, the clothier's son who became successively President of St. John's College, Bishop of Bath and Wells, Bishop of London, Chancellor of the University of Oxford, Archbishop of Canterbury, and for a time the most powerful man in England, is best known for his least amiable achievements and characteristics: as the scourge of the Puritans, and as a statesman of tyrannical temper, whose excessive zeal delivered him finally into the executioner's hands on Tower Hill. But whether Laud was good or bad for England, there is little doubt that he was good for Oxford, where his chancellorship bore visible fruit. His promotion of the Press was only part of a general program for the advancement of learning, which included the reformation of old practices, the encouragement of scholars, the founding and endowment of new professorships, including chairs of Hebrew and Arabic, the procurement of some 1300 MSS. for the Bodleian, and the erection of new buildings for St. John's. In 1632 he secured Letters Patent which authorized the University to employ the services of three printers, each of whom was to have two presses and two apprentices, to print 'all manner of books.' Four years later

he was responsible for a royal charter, which confirmed the privileges of the Press. This included the right to print the Bible, of course, and this right was later to prove the very foundation of the Press's fortunes; but originally it was not exercised, and in 1637 the privilege of printing Bibles, Grammars, and Almanacks was surrendered to the Stationers' Company for a yearly payment of £200. The charter procured by Laud also provided for an Architypographus, or Controller of the Press, but this position was not filled until 1658, when the prospect of an early restoration was already rejoicing royalist hearts. Notable among the volumes produced under Laud's patronage are an edition of Bacon's *Advancement of Learning*, and five editions of Burton's *Anatomy of Melancholy*.

When Charles I established his court at Oxford, the Press became a factory for pamphlets and proclamations, while London counterfeited the Oxford imprint for its own hostile interests. After the surrender of the city to the Parliamentary forces, the Press turned briefly to the production of Commonwealth literature, but Mr. Falconer Madan tells us that, 'To speak generally, the clash of the Civil War seems to have caused a reaction at Oxford, in which energy and enterprise were as it were under an anaesthetic, in printing matters.' And the same authority declares:

> In 1650 the Press is rising from a deep valley: in 1649 only 8 pamphlets had been issued, for with the last days and execution of Charles I in January a veil falls over Oxford. In fact from October 1648 to May 1649, both inclusive, no single piece is known to have been published in the city. Not only had all political interest long since passed from Oxford to London, but there is no outward sign of ordinary literary activity in the University.

But both University and Press slowly rallied, until, during the two years before the Restoration, the latter was

producing at the rate of fifty pieces annually. And then, on 26 May 1660, Charles II landed at Dover, having been proclaimed King some two weeks earlier in Westminster Hall. Seldom has the tide of hope and happiness run higher in England than it did on that May day, and nowhere, probably, did it run higher than at Oxford: but only a seer could have then foretold how much the Restoration was to mean to Oxford's Press.

The age of Charles II has a popular and deserved reputation for naughtiness, but it also has a number of good deeds to its credit, among them the relaxation of laws that had throttled the freedom of the press in general, and the mighty boost given by Dr. John Fell to the Oxford University Press in particular.

Dr. Fell, Dean of Christ Church, Bishop of Oxford, and Vice-Chancellor of the University, is known to many persons only as the object of a student's quatrain beginning 'I do not like thee, Dr. Fell.' Those of us who are lovers of good books are on surer ground than was the undergraduate imitator of Martial, for we know very well why we do like Dr. Fell. He it was who furnished the Press with type, punches, and matrices from Holland, set up a type foundry in Oxford under the direction of Peter Walpergen, and encouraged the fitting up of a paper mill at Wolvercote, on the outskirts of Oxford. He it was who induced his friend Archbishop Sheldon to build his famous Theatre in accordance with designs by Christopher Wren and to give the University presses and type foundry space in that building. It was Dr. Fell who formed and led a committee to take over the special Privileges of printing Bibles and Prayer Books, which had been previously leased to the Stationers' Company.

Dr. Fell also wrote with his own hand the first Oxford Press Prospectus, early in January 1672, which still exists as All Souls MS. 259, folio 641. It begins with a list of books

A

SPECIMEN

OF THE

SEVERAL SORTS

OF

LETTER

GIVEN TO THE

UNIVERSITY

BY

Dr. JOHN FELL

SOMETIME

LORD *BISHOP of OXFORD.*

To which is Added

The LETTER Given by Mr. *F. Junius.*

OXFORD,

Printed at the THEATER *A.D.* 1695.

Title Page of the University Type Specimen of 1695

'begun to be printed,' continues with a list of books 'We propose to print, if we may be encouraged,' goes on to solicit benefactions, loans, and subscriptions, and concludes with a survey of accomplishment to date.

> Since our undertaking the Affair of Printing we haue layd out aboue fourteen hundred pound, particularly are furnisht with Arabick, Hebrew, Greek, Latin & English matrices, as also letters in the Aforesaid languages to the value of fiue hundred & fifty pounds. We are furnisht with aboue a thousand Rhems of Paper part thereof printed, the remainder in store to the value of about 900. We haue aduanced of our rent before hand aboue two hundred pound. We haue constantly at work aboue twenty Compositors, Pressmen &c. We are furnisht with a founder, Grauers, Rolling Pressmen, and all other workmen that any way relate to the Affair of printing. We haue paper made within two miles of the town, that is usefull in printing . . .

Dr. Fell and the members of his committee were responsible for many learned volumes, among them pioneer Oxford studies in the field of Oriental languages; but the most famous book to come from the Press during this period was that much ransacked lumber-room of information, *Historia et Antiquitates Universitatis Oxoniensis*, by Anthony Wood.

In 1688 the presses were removed from the Sheldonian Theatre, the Learned Press moving to Cat Street while the Bible Press went to St. Aldgates; but twenty-five years later they came together again when they both moved into the new Clarendon Printing House, where the Bible Press took possession of the eastern half, and the Learned Press of the western. Before many decades had passed, however, these two halves or Sides of the whole were experiencing very different fortunes. The Bible Press was growing fat with the co-operation of London booksellers, and was planning to establish its own Warehouse in Paternoster Row (it was



The Clarendon Press, Second University Printing House, 1713

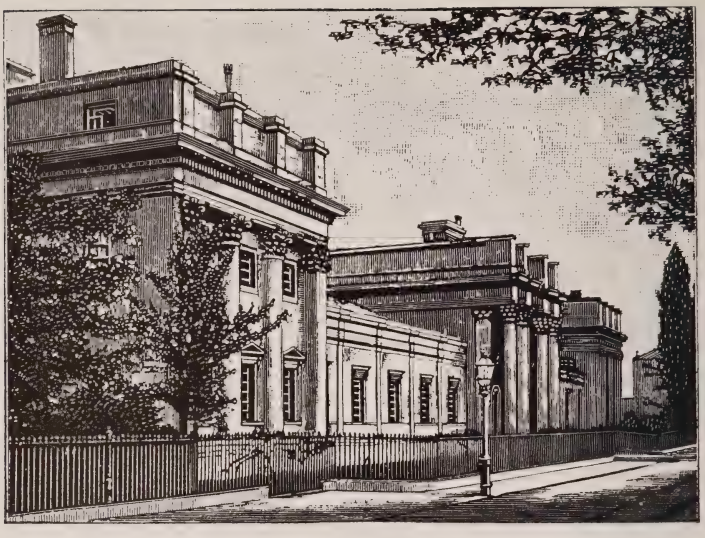
established in 1770, or a little earlier), while the Learned Press was, according to one historian:

> suffering from the general apathy which then pervaded the University. Sir William Blackstone, having been appointed a Delegate, found that his colleagues did not meet, or met only to do nothing; and addressed to the Vice-Chancellor a vigorous pamphlet, in which he described the Press as 'languishing in a lazy obscurity, and barely reminding us of its existence, by now and then slowly bringing forth a Program, a sermon printed by request, or at best a Bodleian Catalogue.' The great lawyer's polemic gradually battered down the ramparts of ignorant negligence, and the Press began to revive under the new statute which he promoted. Dr. Johnson in 1767 was able to assure his sovereign that the authorities at Oxford 'had put their press under better regulation, and were at that time printing Polybius.'

After Blackstone's spur to the laggard Press there were no more backslidings, but, on the contrary, steady expan-

sion and advancement. When the Clarendon Building was outgrown, the Press overflowed into adjacent and temporary quarters until, in 1830, it moved into its present home in Walton Street. The first cylinder printing machine was introduced in 1836, and a year later the first double-platen printing machine was employed. In 1841 there occurred another event that may have seemed unimportant at the time, but which in retrospect is seen to have been of very great importance. An Oxford graduate brought home from the Far East 'a small fold of extremely thin paper, which was more opaque and tough for its substance than any paper manufactured in Europe,' and this fold he presented to the Press of his university. Thomas Combe, who was then Printer, used it for the production of 24 copies of the smallest Bible then known — a diamond 24mo — and these tiny volumes were all presented to the Queen and other personages. India Paper had come to Oxford, but Oxford could not trace it to its source, or yet discover how to make it. That discovery came in the days of Bartholomew Price and Henry Frowde. In 1875, the mystery was solved, and India paper was made at the Wolvercote Mills, which had been purchased by the Delegates in 1872 and so became wholly a department of the Press. The solution has been a closely guarded secret ever since, and Oxford India Paper is a name that means much in the world of book-makers and book-readers.

Bartholomew Price, Seidelian Professor of Natural Philosophy, Master of Pembroke, and last of the 'great four,' served the Press for almost forty years (1861-98) in the various posts of Delegate, Perpetual Delegate, Secretary to the Delegates, and additional Perpetual Delegate by decree of Convocation. As guiding spirit of an ancient organization, Professor Price was a rare character, for he combined within himself sound learning, administrative



The Present University Press in Walton Street, Oxford, 1830

ability, commercial enterprise, and financial foresight. Gifted as he was, he was also tireless, his attitude towards work finding expression when he replied to a question regarding his recreations: 'None in particular.' Active to the end, he played an important part in the founding of the American Branch; and his sponsorship of this enterprise must be set down as a notable proof of his vision.

The decades through which Professor Price moved as a leader and an organizer were important decades in the life of the Oxford University Press. In 1874 Mr. Henry Frowde was appointed manager of the London Warehouse, and in 1880 the publication of learned and educational books was transferred into his hands from those of Messrs. Macmillan, with whose co-operation these volumes had greatly increased in number and circulation during the preceding thirteen years. In 1883 Mr. Horace Hart became one of the

Printers to the University and Controller of the University Press, the latter office having been newly created for him. These were events with far-reaching consequences, but the Press's most conspicuous achievement during this period, an achievement which excited world interest, was its publication on 17 May 1881, of the eagerly awaited Revised New Testament. Every effort to obtain advance sheets had failed, although an American house had bid £5,000 for a single copy, and the date of publication was awaited by Christians everywhere as a day on which a potent mystery would be unveiled. The day came, a million copies of the Testament were sold by the London Warehouse between dawn and sunset, and the entire text of the volume was cabled to the United States to speed newspaper publication.

Having co-operated with Cambridge in giving the world a new New Testament, the Oxford Press undertook in the following year a far more ambitious task: the production, upon the basis of work already begun by the Philological Society in 1858, of a *New English Dictionary on Historical Principles*, under the editorship of Dr. J. A. H. Murray. This massive and elaborate dictionary, which was finally to contain 414,825 words, 500,000 definitions, and about 1,827,306 illustrative quotations, was not to be completed until 1928, thirteen years after Dr. Murray's death, and seventy years after the Philological Society had optimistically entered upon a task too huge for its resources and its powers.

The physical aspects of the *Oxford English Dictionary* and its inexhaustible usefulness are known to most readers of these words, but real familiarity with its stored scholarship would be the work of lifetimes. Serious and arduous as the business of making it was, however, there were frivolous interludes and playful moments in its history, as is proved by many anecdotes and by such an item as the

WRITER. The writer of the third Gospel is called by Paul "the beloved physician" (Col. iv. 14); and, as we learn from the Acts, was Paul's frequent companion. He was of Jewish ancestry, but his correct Greek marks him as a Jew of the dispersion. Tradition says that he was a Jew of Antioch, as Paul was of Tarsus.

Date. The date of Luke falls between A.D. 63 and 68.

Theme. Luke is the Gospel of the human-divine One, as John is of the divine-human One. The key-phrase is "Son of man," and the key-verse (xix. 10), "For the Son of man is come to seek and to save that which was lost." In harmony with this intent, Luke relates those things concerning Jesus which demonstrate how entirely human He was. His genealogy is traced to Adam, and the most detailed account is given of His mother, and of His infancy and boyhood. The parables peculiar to Luke have distinctively the human and the seeking note. But Luke is careful to guard the Deity and Kingship of Jesus Christ (Lk. i. 32-35). Luke, then, is the Gospel of "the man whose name *is* The BRANCH" (Zech. vi. 12).

Luke has seven chief divisions: I. The Evangelist's Introduction, i. 1-4. II. The human relationships of Jesus, i. 5-ii. 52. III. The baptism, ancestry, and testing of Jesus, iii. 1-iv. 13. IV. The ministry of the Son of man as Prophet-King in Galilee, iv. 14-ix. 50. V. The journey of the Son of man from Galilee to Jerusalem, ix. 51-xix. 44. VI. The final offer of the Son of man as King to Israel, His rejection and sacrifice, xix. 45-xxiii. 56. VII. The resurrection, resurrection ministry, and ascension of the Son of man, xxiv. 1-53.

CHAPTER 1.

Introduction.

FORASMUCH as many have taken in hand to set forth in order a declaration of those things which are most surely believed among us,

2 Even as they delivered them unto us, which from the beginning [a]were eyewitnesses, and ministers of [b]the word;

3 It seemed good to me also, [c]having had perfect [d]understanding of all things [1]from the very first, to write unto thee [e]in order, most excellent [f]Theophilus,

4 That thou mightest know the certainty of those things, wherein thou hast been instructed.

Birth of John the Baptist foretold.

5 THERE was in the days of [g]Herod, the king of Judæa, a certain priest named Zacharias, of the course of Abia: and his [h]wife *was* of the daughters of Aaron, and her name *was* Elisabeth.

6 And they were both [i]righteous before God, walking in all the [j]commandments and ordinances of the Lord blameless.

7 And they had no child, because that Elisabeth was barren, and they both were *now* well stricken in years.

8 And it came to pass, that while he executed the priest's office before God in the order of his course,

9 According to the custom of the priest's office, his lot was to burn incense when he went into the temple of the Lord.

10 And the whole multitude of the people were praying without at the time of incense.

11 And there appeared unto him an angel of the Lord standing on the right side of the altar of incense.

12 And when Zacharias saw *him*,

[a] John 15. 27; Acts 1. 3; 10. 39; Heb. 2. 3; 1 Pet. 5. 1; 2 Pet. 1. 16; 1 John 1. 1.
[b] Rom. 15. 16; Eph. 3. 7, 8.
[c] *Inspiration,* Lk. 4. 17-21, 27. (Ex. 4. 15; Rev. 22. 19.)
[d] Gr. *parakolouthekoti,* lit. *followed alongside of;* or, *closely traced.*
[e] The words "in order" are emphatic, indicating Luke's purpose to reduce to order the Gospel story.
[f] Acts 1. 1.
[g] Herod the Great. Cf. Mt. 2. 1, *note.*
[h] 1 Chr. 24. 1, 10.
[i] *Righteousness,* Lk. 2. 25. (Gen. 6. 9; Lk. 2. 25.)
[j] *Law (of Moses).* Lk. 10. 25-37. (Ex. 19. 1; Gal. 3. 1-29.)

[1] "From the very first": Gr. *anothen,* "from above." So translated in John iii. 31; xix. 11; Jas. i. 17; iii. 15, 17. In no other place is *anothen* translated "from the very first." The use by Luke of *anothen* is an affirmation that his knowledge of these things, derived from those who had been eye-witnesses from the beginning (Lk. i. 2), was confirmed by revelation. In like manner Paul had doubtless heard from the eleven the story of the institution of the Lord's Supper, but he also had it by revelation from the Lord (cf. 1 Cor. xi. 23), and his writing, like Luke's "*anothen*" knowledge, thus became first-hand, not traditional, merely.

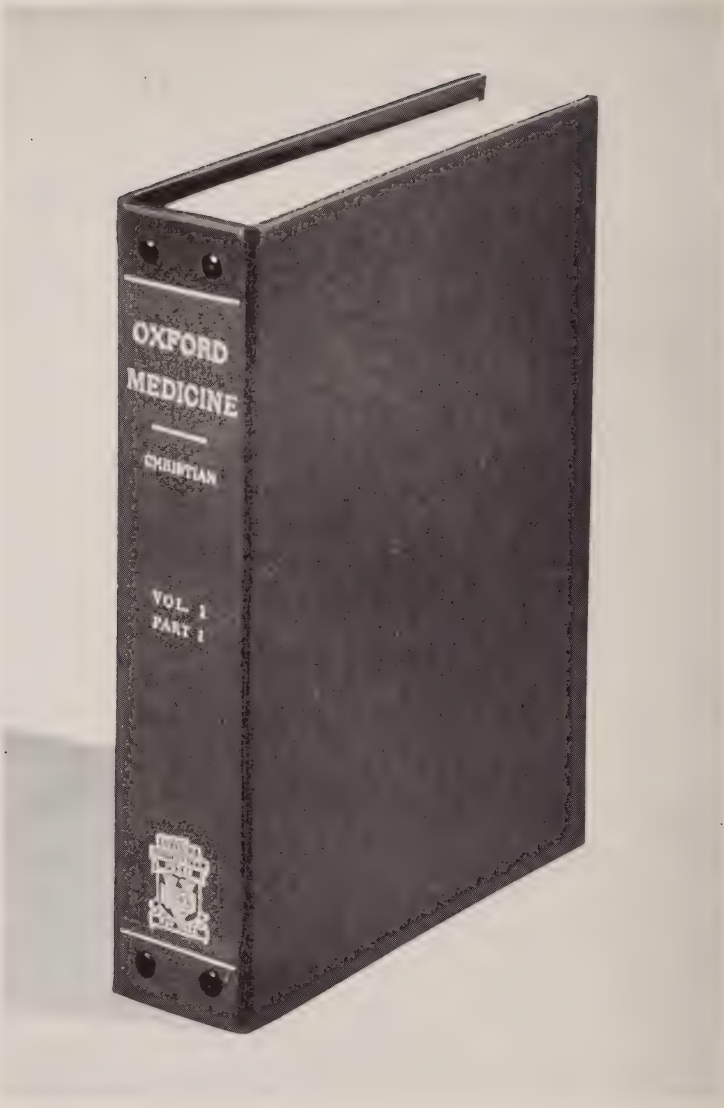
Facsimile Page from the Scofield Reference Bible, 1909 Edition

lively verses addressed by the learned Professor Skeat to the learned Dr. Murray, on the occasion of the latter's 'Completing the Letter C.'

Wherever the English speech is spread
And the Union Jack flies free,
The news will be gratefully, proudly read,
That you've conquered your A, B, C.
But I fear it will come
As a shock to some
That the sad result will be
That you're taking to dabble and dawdle and doze,
To dolour and dumps, and—worse than those—
To words that begin with d—.

By the time the editors of the Dictionary had dealt finally and copiously with the letter Z, and the product of their labors was ready for world-wide distribution, the American Branch had long outgrown its infant stage and was beginning to exhibit individual and independent characteristics: promises of future behavior and accomplishment. Mr. John Armstrong had guided its fortunes from 1896 to 1915, while his successor, Mr. W. W. McIntosh, had held the managerial reins from 1917 to 1927. And now, in 1928, there was a third manager, Mr. Geoffrey F. J. Cumberlege, newly come from the Indian Branch, under whose direction the New York organization was to develop along the lines it has since followed. It was in this year, too, that the Branch moved from 35 West 32nd Street to its present home, 114 Fifth Avenue, where its five departments occupy two floors of the building that is headquarters for its fifteen travelers; where its well-stocked and hospitable library is the kind of room in which every true bookman would like to lose himself, free of time and free of duty.

Founded as a distributive agency, the American Branch



A Volume in the *Oxford Loose-Leaf Medicine* (21 Volumes)

has enjoyed the honor and satisfaction of bringing to the United States the learned publications of the Clarendon Press, as well as the many notable volumes of wider appeal sponsored by Mr. Frowde and by his distinguished successor, Sir Humphrey Milford, who proved so able and enterprising a Publisher to the University from 1913 until 1945. But the American Branch is now also a publishing house in its own right, and a partner — albeit a junior partner—of the parent Press and the London Business. Books are originated in New York, while others are brought into being through the collaboration of Oxford, London, and the American Branch. For this state of affairs the initiative of Mr. Geoffrey Cumberlege and his successors, Mr. Paul Willert and Mr. Henry Z. Walck, is largely responsible; but the first important Oxford book to come out of New York antedated the authority of all these gentlemen by many years. Indeed, it appeared as early as 1909, and it was appropriately enough a Bible: 'The Scofield Reference Bible.' Revised in 1917, this Bible has been described as the outstanding Bible of entirely American production. Edited by the Reverend C. I. Scofield, with the assistance of eight consulting editors, the title page promises 'a new system of connected topical references to all the greater themes of Scripture, with annotations, revised marginal renderings, summaries, definitions, chronology, and index, to which are added, helps at hard places, explanations of seeming discrepancies, and a new system of paragraphs.' We may be sure that the promises have been well and faithfully kept, for to date the Scofield Bible has sold some two million copies, and has enjoyed a warm reception in England as well as in the United States.

If the first important Oxford book to originate in New York was dedicated to the welfare of man's soul, the second was dedicated to the welfare of his body. This publica-

THE *GROWTH* OF THE

AMERICAN REPUBLIC

SAMUEL ELIOT MORISON
JONATHAN TRUMBULL PROFESSOR OF AMERICAN HISTORY
IN HARVARD UNIVERSITY
AND
HENRY STEELE COMMAGER
PROFESSOR OF HISTORY, COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

Volume One

OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS · *New York*
LONDON · TORONTO · BOMBAY · MELBOURNE
1942

Title Page of *The Growth of the American Republic*

tion is *The Oxford Loose-Leaf Medicine*, planned by Sir William Osler, edited by Dr. Henry A. Christian, Emeritus Professor of Physics at Harvard University, and first issued in 1920. The work, consisting originally of nearly three hundred monographs devoted to Internal Medicine, by more than two hundred authors, was the first loose-leaf medical work ever published; and since its initial appearance some forty issues of supplements have enabled the original subscribers to keep their copies up to date by the simple process of discarding old pages and substituting new.

These were pioneer works for the American Branch, but the business of original publishing did not reach any considerable proportions until the early 1930's, after which it gained momentum towards the close of the decade. Readers with a taste for statistics will be interested to know that 661 publications originated in the New York office from 1937 through 1945, and those who study the record will note the effects of war on the rising curve of production. They will note further, if they scan a detailed statement, that the Trade Department suffered least, while the College Department suffered most. In another field the effects of war made themselves felt in quite a different way, for the world's agony resulted in an increased demand for Bibles, Prayer Books, and other devotional volumes.

Everyone who looks at the list of Oxford books that have originated in New York will have his own favorites. For my own part, I remember the mounting enthusiasm with which I read the first edition (1930) of *The Growth of the American Republic*, by S. E. Morison and H. S. Commager; an enthusiasm which has been justified by years of familiarity with its object, and been fortified by the opinions of competent judges. This work, expanded to two volumes in the second edition of 1937, and now in a third

THE ODYSSEY OF HOMER

NEWLY TRANSLATED INTO ENGLISH PROSE

BY

T. E. SHAW

(Colonel T. E. Lawrence)



NEW YORK
OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS

Title Page of Homer's *Odyssey*, Designed by Bruce Rogers

[30]

edition, is for many of us the best short history of the United States that has been written. It is as interesting as it is informative, as lively as it is trustworthy. Dealing with material that has been worked over and over, the authors write as freshly as if no one had ever plowed the ground before. And it is this same quality of freshness that characterizes another Oxford-New York favorite of mine: T. E. Shaw's *The Odyssey of Homer*. Aircraftsman Shaw, who had been Lawrence of Arabia in an earlier incarnation, went about the business of translating Homer as independently as he went about the business of life. The result is an English version of extraordinary vitality; a version that may not be the best in English, but one that is certainly a literary achievement in its own right, and one that gives the readers of English a kind of Homer that is given by no other translation into their language.

The growing list of Oxford books first published by the American Branch holds many volumes calculated to interest the cultivated reader of catholic tastes, and other volumes addressed to specialists. So we find on the one hand Werner Jaeger's comprehensive and stimulating three-volume study of the ideals of Greek culture, *Paideia*, and, on the other, *Kouroi: A Study of the Development of the Greek Kouros from the Late Seventh to the Early Fifth Century B. C.*, by G. M. A. Richter and I. A. Richter. The first is a work of broad and deep scholarship which traces the working out of Greek ideals through the various media of tragedy, history, metaphysics, lyric poetry, education, and politics, with especial attention given to studies of Plato, Isocrates, Xenophon, and Demosthenes. The analysis of Plato's *Republic* is the glory of the second volume, while the account of Isocrates, whose life spanned ninety-eight important years of Greek history, has been called the best available in English. *Kouroi*, by comparison, is a work of

IRAN

IN THE ANCIENT EAST

ARCHAEOLOGICAL STUDIES PRESENTED
IN THE LOWELL LECTURES AT BOSTON

ERNST E. HERZFELD
PROFESSOR AT THE INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY
PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY



OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS
LONDON 1941 NEW YORK

Title Page of *Iran in the Ancient East*

exact, thorough and useful, but specialized scholarship. In it the authors have traced the development of the 'archaic Apollo' type of sculpture from its first appearance to its final dissolution, and have shown that the Kouros type was the laboratory in which the Greek sculptor worked out his naturalistic art, feature by feature, while steadily retaining the harmony of all the parts. The Richters have also demonstrated that their detailed analysis of this single type may be made to 'serve as a key to the relative chronology of the whole of archaic Greek sculpture.'

Aimed though they are at different groups of readers, these American Branch books all exhibit a common characteristic: each is excellent, and often outstanding, in its field. This is as true of Erwin Panofsky's *Studies in Iconology* as it is of F. O. Matthiessen's *American Renaissance*; as true of Talbot Hamlin's *Greek Revival Architecture in America* as it is of Ernst E. Herzfeld's *Iran in the Ancient East* or the admirable *What is Mathematics?* by Richard Courant and Herbert Robbins. Mr. Matthiessen's intensive study of the half-decade of American literature which produced *Representative Men*, *The Scarlet Letter*, *The House of the Seven Gables*, *Moby-Dick*, *Pierre*, *Walden*, and *Leaves of Grass*, has been accepted by competent readers as original and fruitful criticism. Having announced that his 'main subject has become the conceptions held by five of our major writers concerning the function and nature of literature, and the degree to which their practice bore out their theories,' the author proceeds to examine the evolution of the individual books under consideration, the interrelations of author and author, and finally essays certain basic formulations regarding the nature of literature. Mr. Panofsky's sub-title is 'Humanistic Themes in the Art of the Renaissance,' and his concern is with the reintegration of classical themes with classical motives which was characteristic of

the Italian Renaissance. Dealing with such enduring themes as 'Father Time' and 'Blind Cupid,' the author shows that this reintegration was no simple turning back to past models, but a genuine creative effort; and it is this effort he seeks to explain. Mr. Herzfeld's subject is Iranian archaeology from the prehistoric period, through the Achaemenian period, down to and inclusive of the Arsacidan and Sasanian periods; while Mr. Hamlin's subject is the 'Greek Revival' in American architecture, which flourished from 1820 to 1860. But, remote from each other as their subjects are, these authors are alike in viewing their material, not in isolation, but in relation to an embracing historical and cultural pattern. Persepolis was the expression of a certain type of civilization, of certain ideals and aspirations; and no less so was the 'Greek Revival,' coinciding as it did with a period of tremendous expansion and unbounded optimism, during which it 'moved westward with the advancing frontier,' adapting its style to requirements of region, climate, and local building materials. As is the case with so many Oxford books, the value of these two is greatly enhanced by a generous, even lavish employment of illustrations.

Among the American Branch books that have caused a stir in the world, Abraham Flexner's *Universities: American, English, German* holds a conspicuous place. Its publication provoked newspaper editorials and ruffled academic tempers, for the author raised important issues and stepped on many portly toes. What he had to say of English and German university education was informative and interesting enough; but what he had to say of many American universities came under the journalistic heading of 'dynamite.' After showing that the inadequacy of our secondary school education placed an unbearable load on our institutions of higher learning, Mr. Flexner went on to expose the shortcomings of those same institutions. 'Fifty years ago,' he

declared, 'the degree of Ph.D. had a meaning in the United States; today it has practically no significance.' The universities of our land had, with a few honorable exceptions, lost sight of their true function. Instead of concerning themselves with science and scholarship, they had concerned themselves more and more with secondary, technical, vocational, and popular education. One famous university included in its curriculum courses in 'clog dancing' and 'principles of home laundering,' and had decreed that such courses should count towards the acquirement of a degree. Generally speaking the 'chain-store' concept had triumphed in the field of higher education, and mass production had become the ideal, without regard to quality. These observations of Mr. Flexner's were made some sixteen years ago; but the American section of his book is as provocative today as it was at the moment of its first appearance, while the German section retains at least an historical interest.

Turning to more recent publications of the American Branch, we find three that are particularly notable in three very different fields. These are Alfred Einstein's *Mozart* (1945), Jim Corbett's *Man-Eaters of Kumaon* (1946), and *From Max Weber: Essays in Sociology*, translated and edited with an introduction by H. H. Gerth and C. Wright Mills (1946). The first, by the distinguished editor of Köchel's Chronological-Thematic Catalogue, is addressed to readers who 'know and love at least some of his (Mozart's) works,' and has been saluted as 'the best critical biography of Mozart in the English language.' The composer's own letters have been drawn upon for much material, but it is the music itself that is the prime source, and it is to a critical study of the music that the bulk of the volume is devoted. The second book of our trio is a blood-curdling record of its author's thirty-two years of tiger hunting in the foot-

Beowulf

THE OLDEST ENGLISH EPIC

Translated into Alliterative Verse with a Critical Introduction

by CHARLES W. KENNEDY

Murray Professor of English Literature in Princeton University



OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS

New York London Toronto

1940

Title Page of *Beowulf*

hills of the Himalayas. Originating in the Indian Branch, it was chosen here by the Book-of-the-Month Club, and then journeyed on to England to win new honor and popularity as a selection of the Book Society. Exciting in quite another sense — intellectually exciting — are the selections from Max Weber's writings now made available to the English-reading public in the full, rich volume which bears the great sociologist's name. Weber belonged to a vanishing, or vanished, race: that of the universal scholar. To him 'the Indo-Germanic languages were but so many dialects of one linguistic medium. (A reading knowledge of Hebrew and Russian was acquired by the way.)'; and he was as well-equipped in the fields of history, philosophy, and the law as he was in those of economics, sociology, and comparative religion. His intellect was as independent as it was powerful, with the result that he illumined every subject which commanded his attention. The truly curious reader of these newly translated papers will find him equally fascinating and rewarding, no matter what his theme; whether it be the nature of bureaucracy, the role of charisma in leadership, the function of discipline in war, the Chinese system of education, the social psychology of world religions, or the character of Junker society. Weber's views on this last subject are particularly interesting at the present moment, when the problem of the Junkers is part of the larger German problem. Weber's argument is that they are not an 'aristocracy,' but 'an essentially "bourgeois" stratum of entrepreneurs' whose 'social and economic struggle is just as ruthless as that of any manufacturer. Ten minutes in their circle shows one that they are plebians. Their very virtues are of a thoroughly robust and plebian type.'

One of the most interesting recent publications of the Oxford University Press is a collaborative enterprise of the English House and the American Branch: *The Science of*

Training the Speaking Voice

By VIRGIL A. ANDERSON

ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR OF SPEECH AND DRAMA, STANFORD UNIVERSITY

OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS · *New York*

1942

Title Page of *Training the Speaking Voice*

Petroleum. The first four volumes of this standard work were published in 1938 in England and have been recognized as the most authoritative work on the subject yet undertaken. Two volumes are now in preparation, bringing the material up to date, and will be manufactured in the United States. Each will have both an English and an American editor, and the hundreds of contributors will be drawn from leading scientists throughout the world. Although the New York Branch was deeply interested in the first publication and contributed whenever possible in an advisory capacity, it is now playing an even more important part in the preparation of the two new volumes.

It would be pleasant to extend this examination of Oxford's American list, but room is left to mention only a few more titles. *The Oxford Anthology of American Literature*, by William Rose Benét and Norman Holmes Pearson, is a typical product of the College Department (organized in 1927) and pioneered in shifting the emphasis in the study of American literature to the modern period; *The Oxford Companion to American Literature*, by James D. Hart, stands up sturdily among the many valuable Oxford books of reference; and Tasha Tudor's *Mother Goose* and Lois Lenski's *The Little Auto* are among the triumphs of the Juvenile Department (organized in 1929). The success of Miss Tudor's charming illustrations, peopled as they are by delightfully old-fashioned little boys and girls, would seem to prove that children are natural conservatives; while the success of Miss Lenski's story of Mr. Small and his little red auto confirms the belief that simple plots are best. Finally, all amateurs of finely printed art books must be everlastingly grateful to the American Branch for bringing to the United States, at remarkably low prices, the Phaidon Press books, with their beautiful plates in color and in black-and-white, and their useful texts devoted to such artists as Rembrandt, Rubens,



From *The Little Farm* by Lois Lenski, with Illustrations by the Author

Franz Hals, Raphael, Leonardo, Vermeer, Velasquez, and Giovanni Bellini. The same buyers, or those close akin, will be grateful also for the Iris Books, imported from Switzerland, with their brilliant and subtle reproductions in full color of such various subjects as butterflies, Alpine flowers, sea shells, oceanic life, and Persian paintings.

Christopher Morley spoke for many of us when he hymned the joys of the Oxford University Press General Catalogue, for they are truly inexhaustible and every year adds to their number. Every year, too, now brings to this Catalogue new titles from the American Branch, and we may be sure that this annual contribution will increase rather than diminish. So, while the Branch remains an enthusiastic distributor, it grows steadily in stature as an original contributor to the parent reservoir; and this two-way flow of books, back and forth across the Atlantic, makes for a better state of understanding between England and the United States than did the one-way flow that long prevailed. In passing, while speaking of Anglo-American relations, it may be interesting to note that in the history of the Clarendon Press only one book has ever been dedicated to the Delegates, whose permission must be secured for such a dedication; this book being *A History of Geometric Method* (1940), written by Julian Lowell Coolidge, a born and bred American, who is Emeritus Professor of Mathematics and Emeritus Master of Lowell House at Harvard.

Now that the trend in book publishing is so markedly towards concentration upon quick-sellers and best-sellers, upon titles that can be produced in masses and sold in masses, upon the neglect of literature for the sake of mere merchandise, upon huge advertising budgets for a few authors and oblivion for others perhaps more worthy; now that so many publishers are thinking in terms of mergers and reprint houses and chain 'outlets,' the Oxford University



LOTTIE'S VALENTINE

By KATHERINE WIGMORE EYRE

Pictures by SUZANNE SUBA

OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS

London *New York* *Toronto*

Title Page of *Lottie's Valentine* by Katherine Wigmore Eyre



From *A Tale for Easter*, Story and Pictures by Tasha Tudor

Press endures as one of the most distinguished representatives of an old and honorable publishing tradition, according to which publishers had responsibilities as well as opportunities. Perhaps I can illustrate my meaning by two simple statements. The first edition of Oxford's Coptic New Testament, printed in 1716, was finally sold out in 1907, just 191 years later. In 1924 the oldest sheets which the Oxford Press still kept on hand were sheets that had been printed in 1750.

Now, no one expects the ordinary publisher to put out Coptic Testaments or to display the patience exemplified by the citations above; but if reputable publishers turn increasingly away from literature in favor of ephemeral wares, if they become immoderately impatient, it will be a sorry day not only for the world of books in particular, but also for that larger world in which men must become truly civilized if they would hope to survive.

At the age of fifty, the American Branch of the Oxford University Press combines the advantages of youthful vigor and a venerable inheritance. Its friends can wish it no better fate than that it should grow old in the manner of its parent.



Warwick Square, 1942, with Amen House in the Middle Distance

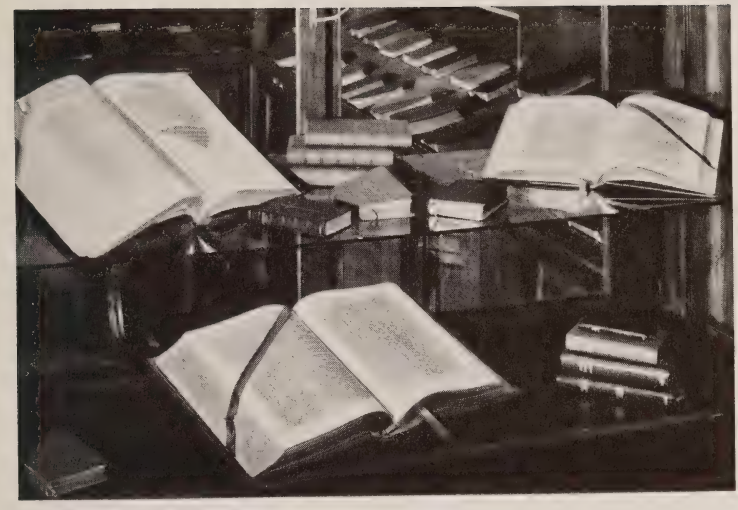
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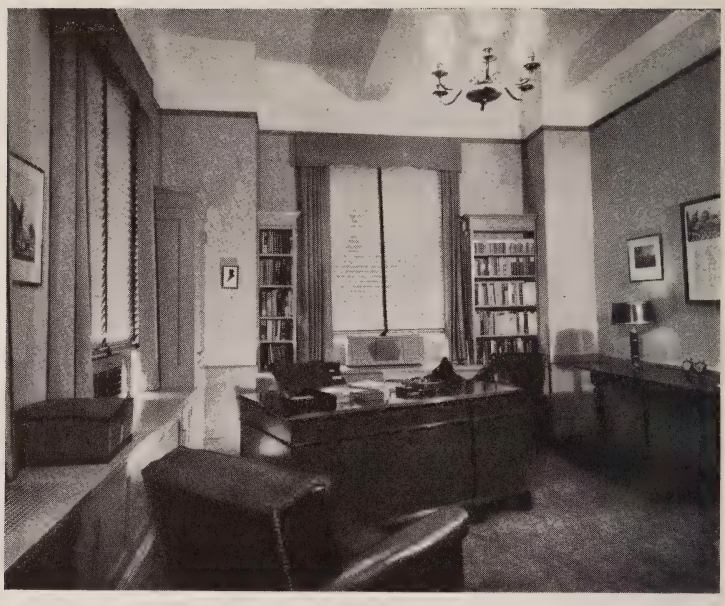
Entrance to the Library



Bible Display in the Library



Another View of the Library



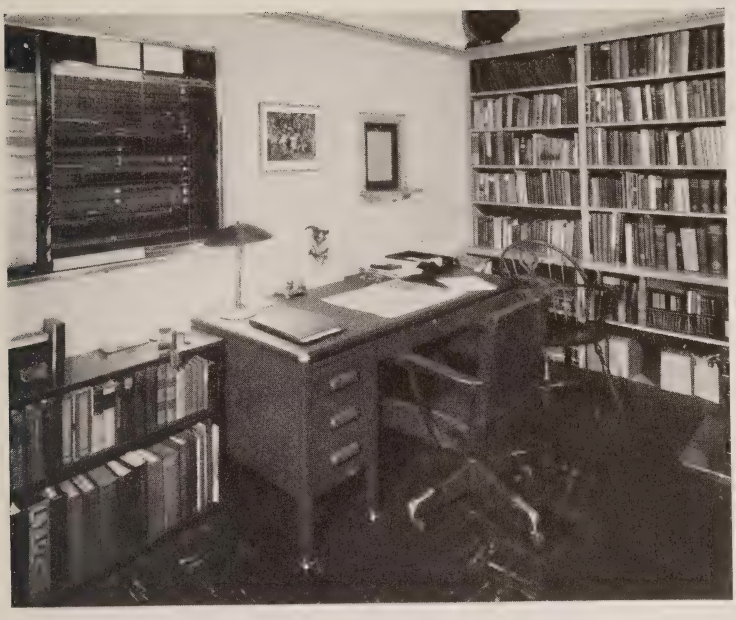
Office of the Manager



A Partial View of the General Offices

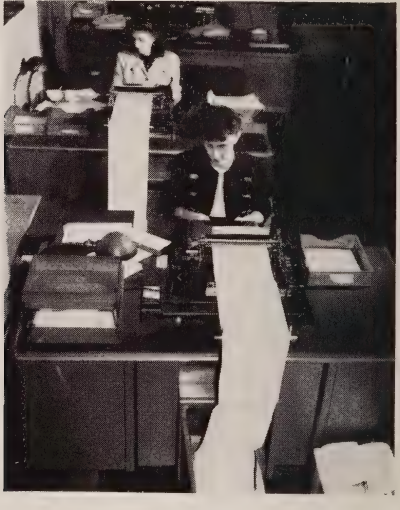


One of the Editorial Offices



A Corner of the Manufacturing Department





Views of the Business Office





Indexing Bibles and Reference Books



Wrapping Department of the Shipping Room



Another View of the Shipping Room

THIS BOOK

Oxford University Press, New York

WAS DESIGNED BY JOHN BEGG

AND PRINTED AT THE

PRESS OF A. COLISH, NEW YORK

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